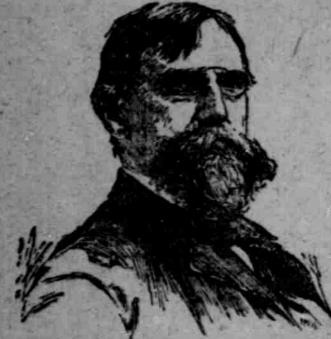
The New York Store

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

The prettiness and exand the lowness of the us many friends nowadays. Have you seen our fall collection?

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The most exquisite 10c Cigar ever of-

S. D. PIERSON. - - General Agent

AMUSEMENTS.

A furlous satire on politics, brimming over with fun and peculiarly appropriate in Indianapolis just now, when 17,491 voters are filled with joy, 13,769 are in the depths of gloom and "steen" thousand nonvoters are wearing gay faces behind their hats, is Roland Reed's comedy, "The Politician," that appeared at English's last night There was a good big house out to see Reed, and, judging by the great popularity of the production, the management made a mistake in not arranging dates so that the company could have remained here at least half a week. In "The Politician" Mr. Reed has a character that fits every angle and curve in his versatile body. As General Limber he is a "killing" success from the first. He had the unusual honor last night of being called before the curtain after the first act. The success of Miss Isadore Rush in her character of a twentieth century woman was hardly less pronounced than that of the star. It is a picturesque and altogether acceptable travesty on the coming woman, made delightful by her charming manner and beautiful face. Miss Rush has a smile that puts her on the best of terms with the audience. She dresses the part in most fetching taste.

Mr. Reed's entire company is remarkably free from sticks. There is pleasing comedy for every member, and all fit the parts to a nicety. That dear old "palmy-day" actress, Mrs. Mary Myers, whose face seems as young and pretty as it was fifteen years that of the star. It is a picturesque and al-

ung and pretty as it was fifteen years makes a winsome Widow Muffin, and iles Pose Braham does clever work as the agenus. Sheridan Tupper has the old man ole of Peter Wooley, who is running for ongress against his will. It is a neat bit of character work, and natural as life.
William Bernard helps in the satire with
his first lesson in politics, while Charles le gives promise of something far than the work he is now doing. Reed is also clever in his role as ead of the man's rights club. The spirit f the comedy catches the audience like a ose of nitroglycerin for the heart, and the merriment is hearty and continuous. The company is on its way to Brooklyn, where it opens on Monday night.

Kellar in magic at the Grand is repeating his success of former years, and deserves it, for he is giving a better per-formance than ever.

Sadie Hasson is drawing good houses at the Park with "A Kentucky Girl."

Conterno's Band, that comes to English's Saturday for a matinee and night concert. will be a great treat to music-loving people here who have cultivated a taste for high-class instrumental music. Conterno also carries a number of excellent solo

Lillian Russell is said to be in the gray time airy, fairy beauty will never more ing that she is barred out of all other sensations, but they do not concern the public. Miss Russell, in DeKoven and Smith's "The Trigane," opened a new theater in Washington last week. DeKoven in person led are said to have been \$1,900. DeKoven then went back to New York, and the receipts the rest of the week are given by some one as only \$1,000. From this fact the Eastern critics are hinting that the public has become tired of Lillian Eussel; that her stardrawing qualities are played out.

It will be remembered that the Lillian Russell company here last year did only a fair business. It used to be that the operations did not hold seats enough for the people who desired to hear the "Queen of Light Opera." The same story comes from most of the other cities where the exopera queen has appeared in recent months. most of the other cities where the exopera queen has appeared in recent months. In New York the appearance of Lillian no more causes a furore, and when she went to Boston busines was wretched for Mr. Abbey's song bird. While it is no doubt true that Lillian's power is waning, there is no other light opera singer yet come forward who can approach her in the queen business, and it is even probable that some years will clapse before there is another equally as great.

Digby Bell finally seems to have made a hit in his new opera, "Nancy Lee," which had its initial production at Baltimore last week. Hell is said to be well supplied with

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it-you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect - play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

a manager this time, and his second in-dividual starring tour will likely be more successful than the late lamented attempt.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's "His Excellency," to be first given in this country next Monday, is attracting much attention in New York. The advance sale for the opening performance at the Broadway Theater is flatteringly large, and the managers of Delia Fox and Francis Wilson are wondering what they will do when the new opera

The first production of "The Heart of clusiveness of the styles | Maryland," by David Belasco, the author | youngest daughter of Mrs. Juliet Riley, of "The Wife," was given at Allen's Grand Opera House, in Washington, Wednesday prices in our Millinery night. The play is a war romance which tells the story of the struggles of a Southern girl between the love of country and the love of her heart, which was given to a Northern officer Maurice Barrymore and Mrs. Leslie Carrer took the leading roles. The scenic effects are said to be most elaborate.

Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, the American planiste, whose return to her own country after her European triumphs will be one of the features of the musical season, was born in Baltimore, but lived in Chicago with her parents up to her fourteenth year, with her parents up to her fourteenth year, when she went to Europe and studied with the celebrated Leschivitsky, in Vienna. After her highly successful premiere in Europe she returned to this country and appeared in most of the principal cities with the principal orchestral organizations. Her signal successes with Nickisch and the Boston Symphony with Damrosch and Thomas are well remembered. Two years ago the young American went back to Europe and made phenomenal success with press and public, receiving a number of offers to play with the Philharmonic in London and the Colonne and Lemereux concerts in Paris, as well as with Henschel in London.

Empire-"Turkish Knights."

The "Turkish Knights" conglomeration, which is filling in an open date at the Empire for the rest of this week, is far and away one of the funniest shows ever turned been accused of being bad enough to be tortionist whose work is excellent. Very likely, the "Turkish Knights" will draw,

An Indiana Singer's Success. secial to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- Miss Mary Linck. young and prepossessing contralto of Evansville, Ind., has just signed a contract with Sir Augustus Harris to take a leading part in the new opera of "Hansel and Gretel," which was produced in America for the first time last Tuesday. Miss Linck was for two years the principal contralto in the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company in England, and scored a big success there, as well as in Italy. She has relatives and many friends in Indianapolis. She will make her appearance in Daly's Theater Monday night next. Miss Linck made quite a record in amateur opera in Evapaville Monday night next. Miss Linck made quite a record in amateur opera in Evansville when only "sweet sixteen." Her friends here predict that her American engagement will be as successful as her European career. The English artists have been failures and Sir Augustus is compelled to fall back on American girls. Miss Linck was in the first cast of "Hansel and Gretel," given in London. She studied two years in Cincinnati and later graduated from the Chicago Conservatory.

Langtry's Stolen Jewels Found. LONDON, Oct. 10.-Some sapphires and rubies, which formed part of the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Langtry, which was obtained by means of a forged order from the Sloan-street branch of the Union Bank of London, on Aug. 24 last, have been discovered in the possession of a firm of London merchants doing business on Hatton Garden, to whom they had been sold. The value of the stolen jewels has been estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Ida Jenkins, who has been in Chicago for some time, has returned to this Miss Marie Gwynne, of 320 North Dela-ware street, has gone to Chicago to visit

Mrs. Shepard, of Richmond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Braxton Baker, on Park Mrs. Samuel Reid has issued invitations

or a luncheon Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Mrs. Frank Creelman, of Cairo, Ill., fornerly of this city, is visiting her sister on

Miss Hanson, who is the guest of the isses Denny, will return to her home in phia next week. Mr. Albert Lieber left yesterday for New

York, and in a few days will sail for Ger-many for an extended visit. Mrs. William Miller, of New York, who as been the guest of Mrs. Boyd, on Park

avenue, has gone to Chicago. The T. E. G. card club will be enter-tained this afternoon by Miss Julia Tarl-ton, at her home on College avenue. Mrs. M. C. Jacobs entertained her friends informally Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Mrs. Albert Scott, of Louisville. The New England Society will give its annual banquet on the evening of Dec. 20. Rev. Washington Gladden will deliver the principal address.

Miss Nellie Richards is in Chicago, where

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Tanner will en-tertain a few friends this evening, when Miss Eliza G. Browning will read her pa-per on Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Ensley and daughter entertained friends at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Brant, of Cincinnati, who is visiting the Misses Wiegand. Miss Martha Bradshaw will go to New York next week to make a visit and to be a bridesmaid at the marriage of her cousin, Mr. John E. Bradshaw, and Miss Daisy Dunlap, which occurs Oct. 30.

The Mary Washington Society held a o'clock tea yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. G. A. Carstensen on West Second street. Only the members of the society were present. A colonial tea was served from a handsomely appointed table. Mrs. John C. Dean is State vice president and Mrs. C. S. Denny local president of the organization in this city. A considerable sum has been raised and forwarded to Washington for the purpose of erecting a monument to Mary Washington, mother of George Washington. The amount necessary will have been subscribed by January, when the organization will be disbanded. It is quite probable that the local organ-

zation will cease with yesterday's tea. Mrs. Harry B. Gates was the hostess for a reception yesterday afternoon, at her home on North Delaware street, which she gave in honor of her guest, Mrs. Carter, of Texas. The appointments throughout were in pink and green. The hostess were nk silk and Mrs. Carter an exquisite duchers satin of the same color, and both carried large bouquets of pink roses. In the hall and parlors were palms, and on the cabinets, vases and bowls of pink roses. In the second room Mrs. A. B. Gates, Mrs. Kathleen Griffis, Mrs. W. A. Hughes, Mrs. W. P. Gould, Mrs. Garland Stewart and Mrs. W. N. Gates assisted in entertaining. At the table where the punch bowl was placed carnation roses and fern leaves were used and a bunch of roses were froz-en in the ice. The beverages were dis-pensed by little Misses Cordelia Hughes pensed by little Misses Cordelia Hughes and Anna Stewart. In the dining-room Mrs. Joseph K. Sharpe, jr., Mrs. Francis T. Hord, Mrs. H. H. Howland, Mrs. William J. Brown, the Misses Gaston, Miss Martha Bradshaw and Misses Mary and Kate Wallick assisted. On the handsome polished table was a large basket, half of which was filled with pink roses and the other half with maiden hair fern. One side of the handle, curving high over the flowers, was tied with a large green satin bow and the other side with a large pink satin bow. On the table were dainty embroidered mats in pink or green, holding dishes with confections or cakes of the two colors. The ices also harmonized with the tone of the whole. The assisting ladies wore evening gowns of light colors. These, with the many new autumn costumes, off, a with the many new autumn costumes, made the assemblage a brilliant one. Mrs. Cartet, whose husband is connected with the United States army, will be Mrs.

BAKER-FULLER. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 10.—Mis. or & Some Chemits, New York, 50c. and 51.00 Sadle Fuller, only daughter of the late

Gates's guest for some time, and later she will visit Mrs. J. F. Wallick and fam-lly, on North Meridian street.

Darling Fuller, was married last evening to Mr. E. A. Baker, a business man of this city. Rev. William Whitsett, pastor of the M. E. Church, officiated. The bride wore white. The attendants were Miss Lessie McCtarren, Miss Ethel Keys, Mr. Jodie Cooper, Mr. Newton Jean. Ushers, Mr. Sam McKissick and Mr. Dally Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Baker went immediately to their new home.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 10.-Last night took place the marriage of Miss Grace Riley and Mr. George U. Jennings, the ceremony being performed by Rev. George H. Hill, of High-street M. E. Church. The Episcopal ring service was used. The bridesmaid was Miss Louise Kirby, of Cripple Creek, Col., and Samuel Chase, of Minneapolis, acted as groomsman. Little Miss Gladys Johnson was flower girl. The bride wore white satin en train decollete, with point lace trimmings. She wore a veil and carried roses. The groom is a young lawyer. The bride is a sister to Mrs. Arthur Curtis and Mrs. William Johnson, both of Lafayette, and she is quite popular in Muncie and Lafayette

quite popular in Muncie and Lafayette society.

Miss Mary Nettie Youse and Mr. Frederick H. Boyles were also married last night, Rev. Frank H. Hays officiating. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lydia Youse. The bride is popular in Muncie. She has been employed in the offices of the American Water Works Company, at Pittsburg, for four years. The groom is connected with the real estate firm of Black & Baird, with offices in Pittsburg and New York. He resides in Pittsburg. He has a beautiful home in a fashionable suburb of Pittsburg. After a wedding dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Boyles left for the East.

DOUBLE WEDDING.

DOUBLE WEDDING. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 10 .- Last evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, loose. Any number of performances have Underhill, the Rev. Stanley C. Highe ofgood, but the present affair is the first one | ford. The bridesmaids were the Misses in Indianapolis to reach perfection in that Susie Candler, Nellie Duffie, Emma Unrespect. Two good houses greeted the show yesterday, and nearly every one in the audience stayed till the fall of the curtain. Several improvements were made in the night presentation. One mistake, however, is made by the chief comedian. At the evening performance he insisted on intruding his comicalities during the gran1 march and ballet, which in itself was far more amusing that any comedian could be. There are some really good circus features with the show, including a trick mule, some first-rate double-horizontal bar work and a contortionist whose work is excellent. Very Last evening, at Peru, Mr. James Test, of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Emswiler. They arrived here this afternoon and will make this their

> ADELSPERGER-FITZ. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 10 .- The marriage of Mr. Myron Adelsperger, of Marion, Ind., and Miss Minnie Fitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Fitz, of this city, took place at St. Vincent's Cathedral this morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Father Boeckelman officiat-

TINDALL GOLDEN WEDDING. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 10 .- Yesterday was celebrated the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Job D. Tindall at their old home, four miles south of this city. Fifty of their children and grandchildren were present.

THE RED MAN AND HIS MONEY.

Poor Lo Comparatively Rich for th State of His Civilization. Portland Oregonian. The "poor Indian," of whom Pope sang

omewhat pathetically, may not be a more enlightened creature, speaking in a general sense, than he was in that poetic time, but he is, individually and in accordance. individually, and in aggregate, po sessed of too much wealth to allow intelli manity to regard him as "poor" is true in many instances that he has greater right than that of might, it is also true than many tribes have been made wealthy by the payment of enormous sums for land to which they had no better title than that acquired by occupancy as hunters and ferocity as warriors. It is pure imagination to suppose that the entire American continent belonged a few hundred years ago to Indians. Their numbers upon the discovery of the continent could not have execeeded one million, and they were divided into many hostile tribes warring continually upon each other for the

possession of hunting grounds. That such a title in land is not held to be good even by our indulgent government, to its citi-zens, is fully attested in the law which requires a man to "live on and cultivate" for a term of years a designated number of acres before he can acquire a title thereto that he can defend in law. The Indians, even when they held undisputed sway, had reduced but little of the great continent to possession in any proper sense of that term. Their wigwams and patches of corn were occupied and cultivated one year and perhaps deserted the next, and their title to the land thus occupied was based solely upon force. More than this, a claim to a continent, possessing vast areas and re-sources awaiting the development of civili-zation, merely as hunting grounds and bat-

lefields, is one that cannot stand for a Nevertheless, the Indian's claim to such conceded, and various tribes have been paid enormous sums of money in consider-ation of waving their claim of ownership. while other large sums are on depos with the government, bearing interest, against their future need. Many of them receive rations in payment of interest on money invested for their benefit. Some are quite rich, and many now wretchedly poor have squared large sums paid to them for the extinguishment of their titles to bout five thousand, have money invested about five thousand, have money invested for them in Washington to the amount of \$1,308,605, and are accredited owners of 4,650,000 acres of land, a large proportion of which is arable. In other words, every man, woman and child of the tribe or nation has \$250 in money and 960 acres in land. The Osages are richer still, while among the tribes of the great Northwest millions of dollars have been distributed within the past few years for wide acres

within the past few years for wide acres of land that they could not use. The condition of the Indian is not all dgment must admit that it is a deal better in general than it was when they depended entirely upon their hunting grounds for sustenance, and held these only by the varying fortunes of fierce and cruel war. To dispute this is to deny to civilization the measure of success, even though it be small, that has attended its that he is a savage and overmatched at every point, and that he, in common with other races and people, is amenable to the great law of the survival of the fittest, the Indian has not fared so badly. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that, as a whole, the Indians are in far better condition than they were before they knew the white man.

Over the Telephone. Philadelphia Record. He was a very nice-looking young man, but he looked nervous, and all the clerks in the office looked at him curiously when he rushed in and asked permission to use to help himself. He went into the little shout into it at the top of his lungs, and shout into it at the top of his lungs, and so the clerks heard the entire conversation. "Hello! Is that Smith's drug store? Well, this is Mr. Jones. What? Mr. Jones! J-o-n— Yes. that's right, next door! Will you call my wife to the telephone, please? Yes, I'll hold my ear here." A long pause, and then in a voice softly modulated: "Is that you, dear? I want to tell you how sorry- What? I say, I want to tell you how- You can't hear? Now, is this any better? Hello, dear! No! No!! don't in. I—want—to—teil—you—how—sorry—I
—for—being—cross—to—you—this—morn—
Yes! Do you forgive me? What?
You say 'long ago!' Oh! you dear
! What's that funny noise? What?
!! Yes! K-i-s. Oh! yes, I underid. Here's one for you, sweetheart."
e the young man made a noise like the

was trying to get a check cashed on Indiana avenue yesterday afternoon, and when patrolman Losh approached him and asked his name, it is alleged that he struck the officer in the face. He was arrested for resisting an officer.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

ADDRESS BY REV. W. F. CRAFTS AT FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

He Talks of Liberty, Both Spiritual and Spirituous-Rights of Individuals to Do as They Please.

The following is the full text of the ad dress delivered last night at the Fourth Presbyterian Church by Rev. W. F. Crafts: "Nearly four centuries ago, in the days of Luther, like the flash of northern lights around the upper sky, all Europe was electrified with the cry 'religious liberty.'
There was nothing selfish in the cry. It meant, to the men who uttered it, liberty to die that their children might have liberty to pray. A century later that light had worked down into the lower sky. To the men who uttered it, it meant liberty

had worked down into the lower sky. To the men who uttered it, it meant liberty to die that their sons might have liberty to govern themselves.

"Alas, that a word of such heavenly glory should now be oftenest heard in that synonym of personal deviltry and personal selfishness, 'personal liberty.' There is everything selfish in that cry. It means, to the men who utter it, liberty to destroy the morals and peace of society.

"In society the watchword of all save the slaves of that evil triumvirate, appetite, lust and greed, will be 'popular liberty,' with liberty for the person only so far as it is consistent with the liberties of the populace. There can be no such thing in civilized society as 'personal liberty' in the sense that prodigals and politicians use that term.

"Even in the sense that prodigals and politicians use that term."

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ticians use that term. "Even in the wilderness, a hundred miles from the nearest savage tribe, and beyond the range of all civil law, the reveler cannot indulge in impurity with impunity. Even there, for his own good, his liberty is took place the marriage of Miss Ruth in his body, a law from which he cannot Bianche Hawkins and Mr. Alfred Clarkson
Underhill, the Rev. Stanley C. Highe officiating, assisted by the Rev. M. M. Burford. The bridesmaids were the Misses
Susie Candler, Nellie Duffie, Emma Underhill and Emma Horn. The maid of
honor was Miss Ruthana Hare, of Carand that he who sows a habit reaps a character; and that he who sows a character reaps a destiny. Nowhere in all God's universe is there personal libert and transportation—more than the character and the character reaps a destiny. Nowhere in all transportation—more than the character and the character is there personal libert and transportation—more than the character and the character a acter reaps a destiny. Nowhere in all God's universe is there personal liberty to do wrong with impunity. The only true personal liberty is liberty to choose between various ways of doing right.

"But, so far as civil law is concerned, the man who will go away by himself into the wilderness may have personal liberty is liberty to choose between various ways of doing right.

"But, so far as civil law is concerned, the man who will go away by himself into the wilderness may have personal liberty is a charter of the establishments devoted to trade and transportation—more than three-fourths—were in operation on the so-called holiday Sunday. The downward steps of the continental Sunday are: Holiday, workaday, devil's day, despot's day. These steps, of which Germans at home seek to be rid, let not Germans here think to thrust upon us.

"And let us show clearly to such Germans into the wilderness may have personal lib-erty to keep a stench at his door, because

liberty who prefers sweet odors; he may make night hideous with drunken rage and revelry, because he is not interfering with clety is more to be desired than his unbounded liberty to destroy himself, just as a man exchanges his 160-acre claim on the frontier for a small corner lot in the city. this solitary surrenders his limitless civi iberty for the smaller but more desirable liberty of civilized society. Such exchanges make up the history of civilization. Personal liberty in society is an ample circle, smoothly bounded on all sides by laws that protect the liberties of others; a circle n which one can do what he pleases if he pleases to do what is just; in which he can do what he likes if he likes to do what

the only man who has true personal liberty. This is of the loftiest teaching of Christianity, the loftiest achievement of the Christian-the freedom of the man who has come out victorious from that battle of the and spirit, in which the cry is heard, 'What I would I do not, and what I would not that I do,' and has passed through the triumphal arch of the blessed eighth. shouting, 'There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus'-free from the guilt of sin, not only but also from the power of it, and the very love of it, and so 'free from the law.' because he obeys it freely, from innermo preference, not by outward constrain whether of force or fear.

"During the first year on the night of large very was caught in watched breathlessly eemed to be a battle between the invisible force that sought to lift the balloon heav enward and the tree that seemed a giant iragging it back to earth, the old battle between light and darkness, between the flesh and the spirit. At last light tri umphed, and the balloon, untorn, pulled it self free of the last earthly entanglement and rose into the freedom of the upper air watched eagerly as it moved upward unti it shone as a heavenly star—a picture of true personal liberty, the liberty of him who obeys all laws freely because he loves God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. In the words of George Mc-Donald, 'If God's will is our law, then are we but a kind of noble slaves; but if God's will is our will, then are we his free chil-

liberty the so-called 'personal liberty' of the saloonist and the sensualist, and the 'liberty' of those who destre to enrich themselves by supplying them with vices is seen to be not personal liberty at all, but its opposite-personal slavery. It might fairly be expected that Americans would know something about liberty, after all secure it, but the cry of 'personal liberty' is usually spoken with a strong foreign accent. When we speak of foreigners, let cent. When we speak of foreigners, let us never forget to make it understood that we do not mean foreigners who are American in spirit. The Irishman who had sampled our country for a month and ueclared he 'had determined to take it for his native land' could have done just that. There are Irish, especially Scotch-Irish, who are Americans in spirit. Most of those who come to us from all parts of the British empire are but new loads of Mayflower stock. Of course, we never think of Canadians as foreigners. They are the Americans of Americans in all the original moral implications of that word. What New England was, Canada is. Toronto is the queen city of the world in morals, having the best Sabbath, no tolerated brothels, no police gazettes, and 10,000 majority for prohibition, the largest city that ever gave a majority vote against the liquor traffic.

"On one of the Sabbaths I spent in beautiful Los Angeles a senatorial irrigation commission was there, and instead of representing the Sabbath laws of their own States in that only State which had none, these Senators went to Santa Monica, the Coney island of southern California, on a Sunday excursion. Mrs. Jones, who was their host at that place, sent a special us never forget to make it understood Sunday excursion. Mrs. Jones, who was their host at that place, sent a special messenger to a fine ostrich farm located tious reasons, at great loss to himself, urging that it be opened just for an hour or two that day for these special guests, with the reminder that such an act would give it a national advertisement. The pro-

give it a national advertisement. The proprietor replied promptly: 'If the President of the United States were here asking admittance on the Sabbath I would not admit him.' That is the kind of Americans we want, wherever they are born.

"And the Hollanders of Holland, Mich., and of Holland, Neb., indorsed our petition to Congress in behalf of the Sabbath en masse. The Norwegians of the Northwest not only man our law and order leagues, but carry States for prohibition. And of the Germans I reckon two-fifths as on the the Germans I reckon two-fifths as on the side of law and order and the Sabbath, and more would be if we did our duty to them by sending them reform speakers

RIGHT TO ACT WITHIN THE LAW.

order. He said, in substance, that personal liberty is the right to act without "But it is not for such 'personal liberty' Spell it! Yes! K-i-s. Oh! yes, I understand. Here's one for you, sweetheart." Here the young man made a noise like the pop of a campagne cork. Then he called off, and walked away from the 'phone, blushing happily.

A man giving the name of Charles Smith was trying to get a check cashed on Indiana avenue yesterday afternoon, and diana avenue yesterday afternoon, and when patrolman Losh approached him and asked his name, it is alleged that he struck in liberty. They attack liberty in liberty's name. It reminds me of the shrewd trick by which Cambyses, the Persian, destroyed the liberties of Egypt. He knew that the Egyptians worshiped sacred cats; that an Egyptian would not kill a cat to save his wife or his life. And therefore he equipped his army, not with swords and shields, but with swords and cats—the latter taking the place not only

invader without killing a god, and so surrendered their families and their country to the foe. That history is repeating itself in our own land. God forbid, patriots forbid, that the last part should be repeated. But the first part is being repeated before our very eyes. Hundreds of thousands of foreigners who come here, not for freedom to worship God, as our fathers did, but for freedom to raise the devil, march to the attack of the very institutions that have made this a good country to emigrate to, the lack of which have made their own lands good places to emigrate from, and, as they lift their swords to attack our liberties, they raise as a shield to paralyze our defense our sacred word 'liberty,' knowing that to many Americans liberty is only a superstition, a goddess, indeed, that must not be refused even human sacrifices, her name a word to be feared as a spell, even when uttered by her foes.

"The most absurd element of the situation, which would be a comedy, were it not also a tragedy, is that these newly-arrived foreigners fresh from foreign despotism, who never saw liberty in their lives, and would not know it if they saw it, present themselves as self-appointed professors of liberty, but we need to study it anew for our-

They cannot teach us anything about lib-

of Europe have cultivated a love of Sunday amusements to keep the people quiet under political distresses; that is, the so-called holiday Sunday, instead of being the very insignia of personal liberty, is historically shown to be its substitute-the tinsel bauble that shrewd monarchs have given to grownup bables instead of the ballot of self-government. Official investigations made in recent years by the German government in reply to the bitter cry of Sunday tollers, into the wilderness may have personal lib-erty to keep a stench at his door, because he is not interfering with any neighbor's of Sabbath laws to liberty. Let us show them that Sabbath laws have no kinship to the unwarranted efforts of the past to enrevelry, because he is not interfering with force religion, but are rather a protection any neighbor's liberty to rest in peace. of the right to rest and freedom of wor-when this solitary, however, concludes ship. There is, no doubt, in the Sabbath that the protection and fellowship of so- law, as in Thanksgiving proclamations, a recognition that 'this is a Christian Nation, as the national Supreme Court unani-mously declared on Feb. 29, 1892; but as there are no fines or imprisonment for not worshiping on Thanksgiving day, so there is not a dollar of fine or a day of imprisonment provided in any law of the United States for failing to keep the Sabbath religiously. To quote again from our national preme Court, this time a unanimous opinon rendered on March 16, 1885 (113 U. S. 710): 'Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld not by any right of the government to legislate for the promotion travels, to obey all true laws without having seen them—that equify is a centripetal force that keeps the just man in his orbit, inside of the circle of his personal liberty; keeps him from even desiring to infringe on his neighbor's rights and liberties.

TRUE PERSONAL LIPERTY. of religious observances, but from its right

man may work he must work, and who also said, 'The liberty of rest for each demands a law of rest for all.' "Let me illustrate this axiom by the movement the barbers have made in many munity all over the country in bemen say, 'We would like to close on Sun-day if the others would.' And there it ends, but in the case of the barbers, who have more of the Declaration of Independence in them than most trades that have been dragged into Sunday slavery, the ma-jority who wish to close compel the stupid and selfish minerity to do so in defense of their own liberties. But at first they try experiments. One barber who realizes that if all barber shops close together on the Sabbath the trade would make as much in six days per week as it had before made in seven; who sees that in Sunday work, as in swearing, one is serving the devil for nothing and boarding himself; carries about an agreement to close and gets nine teen of the twenty barbers in town to sign. but the barber he has left to the last, because he is cross and crotchety, and selfish, refuses, and claims 'personal liberty' open. The other barbers see that if they close and he opens, some selfish customer on a stormy Saturday night, when the hail is playing its dismal tune on the win-dow, while he sits in dressing gown and slippers before the winter bouquet of his open fire, with a prattling child on each knee, will say, 'I guess I'll not go to the barber to-night; my barber will not be open Sunday morning, but Smith will,' and so his regular barber will lose a quarter or a customer. That one man's 'personal liberty to open becomes, therefore, the personal slavery of the other nineteen, until they renember that there is a law and realise that it was made, not to force them to rest without needless loss through That one barber affords fair sample of so-called 'personal liberty,' the liberty of one man to follow son selfish, but unwise impulse at the cost of the liberties of others whom he thus enslaves either in toil or appetites.

LIBERTY TO DO WRONG. "The 'personal liberty' of the liquor seller to sell his maddening poison, of the dens ercises that liberty. The law abridges no man's personal liberty except his liberty to do wrong and that only in the defense of

the liberties of others.

"An unabridged pocket edition of all true laws is afforded by the familiar signs, 'Genlaws is afforded by the familiar signs, 'Gentlemen will not, and others must not spit on these steps.' As a book of etiquette does not contain a lot of arbitrary evolutions for parfors and parties evolved out of some man's consciousness arbitrarily, but only puts on record what gentlemen and ladies will not and others must not do if they would be received in good society, so true legislators simply put in the law books what honest men will not and others must not do A Sabbath law is but the legal exdo. A Sabbath law is but the legal expression of the fact that the humane will not, and others must not allow miserly greed for gold, or their prodigal greed for pleasure, rob other men of their right to

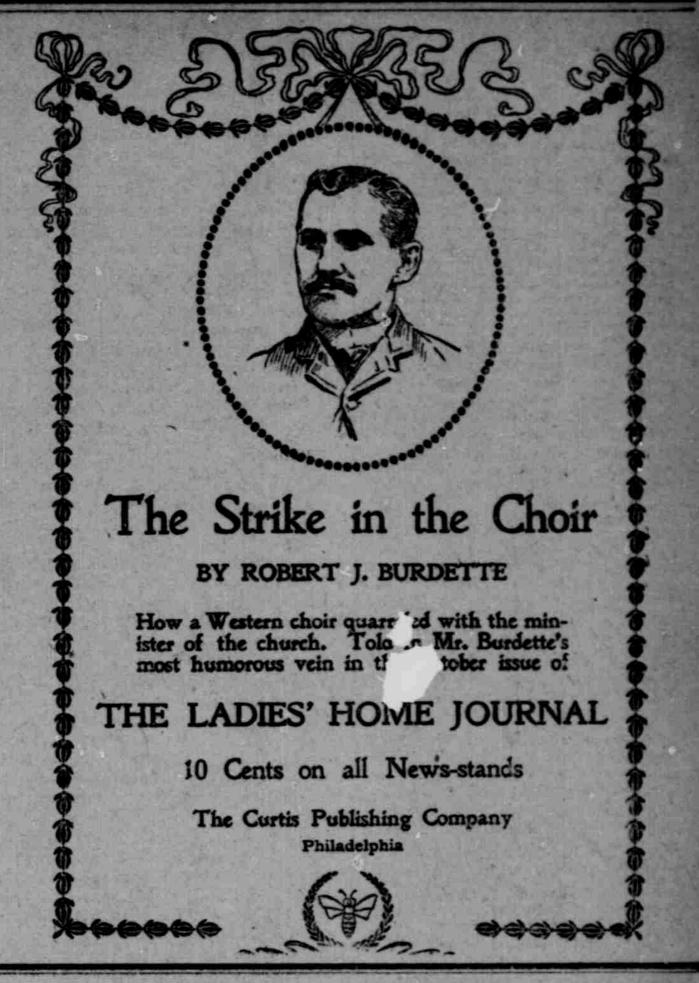
the rest day.

"Two millions of people to-day, as many as were delivered from the despotism of King George by the revolution, are now in a more serious bondage, Sunday slavery to King Greed, doing needless Sunday work with uneasy consciences. At Yorktown, in the very shadow of the monument that celebrates the close of the revolution, around which were the embankments of our last war. I asked a colored man who was in charge of the adjoining farm, pointing to a hole in the chimney of the farm house, which had evidently been made by grape or cannister, 'When was that chimney wounded? Was it in the last war or in the revolution?" 'I don't know, boss,' he replied; 'how long ago was the resolution?" replied; 'how long ago was the resolution?'
There was indeed a good deal of resolution
in the revolution. Otherwise our fathers who stained the snow of Valley Forge with the blood of their half-clad feet, would never have trodden in triumph the heights of Yorktown. Victory came not by New Year's resolutions or church resolutions. It was resolution without the 's' that delivered like resolution will deliver the two millions of our people who are in the worst bondage of Sabbathless toil to-day."

National Council of Women.

Council of Women to-day, Mrs. I. C. Manchester, of Rhode Island, read a paper on "The National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty," of which organization she is president. Ellen Battle Dietrick read a paper on "Divorce," and Mrs. Kinney delivered an address on the Liberty Bell were entertained at a barbecue to-day. They will remain until Saturday night. The weather to-day was cool and clear, and the attendance large.

After a Day's Hard Work Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.



Every woman desires to be individualized as to dress. She does not want to look like any

Only Like Herself.

Ready-made garments often look well, there's no denying that, but they are never really satisfactory, there is something lacking, the "je ne sais quoi," that distinguishes the true lady appropriately dressed from the cook, who is out for a holiday. The difference between ladies' tailoring like ours, and ready-made wear, is

about the same as exists between a genuine bank note and a counterfeit. There is but one Ladies' Tailoring House in Indiana,

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22 and 24 East Washington Street.

Ladies invited to call

CHICAGO'S BIG BRUTE

"BUCK" M'CARTHY, WHO NEARLY MURDERED A FELLOW-ALDERMAN.

He Is King of the Stock-Yards "Gang" and Has Never Been "Licked" Save

Once by a "Passel" of Dudes.

New York Press. "Buck" McCarthy can lick any member of the Chicago Board of Aldermen in any sort of fight except a fair fight. He can "do" the Mayor with one hand. He says that he didn't "gouge" Alderman Lammers, of the Fifteenth ward, but only "gilled" him. If he had "gouged" him, Lammers probably would have gone to an undertaker's instead of to bed. The difference between "gouging" and "gilling" is technical, and may be new to New Yorkers. In the Chicago stock yards it is among the commonplaces. Since his argument with Lammers, "Buck" has explained that there is a fine distinction between "gouging" out an opponet's eye or a piece of flesh and running a thumb into his mouth and ripping open his cheek, which is known as the fine art of "gilling." He is free to admit that when a man is only in need of a mild licking and is easy to "do," that "gouging" may be an unfair superfluity. "Gilling" is always allowable. In politics "Buck" has been both a Republican and a Democrat, and wouldn't object to being a Prohib-

tionist if there was anything in it. While Alderman Lammers is lying at the point of death, "Buck" stru's about the corridors of the City Hal', and says that he is Lammers's part. As "Buck" is admittedly the champion "gouger" of the city, and has at his back a troop of "gaugers," delicately always spoiling to assist him in an emeralways spoiling to assist him in an emergency, people are shy about accepting his offer. "Buck" is no diplomatist. The proverb about the files, the sugar and the vinegar he considers to be the most glittering fraud that ever escaped the lips of man. When he wants to win the favor of a heeler he simply tells the heeler to come "wid us" or get "done up." Usually a threat is sufficient. When it isn't, "Buck" is as good as his word, and there is just enough of the protester left after the event is over to count for one vote. A PORCINE KING.

"Buck" is the king of the stock yards Chicago's greatest institution. He is an anotheosis of the stock yards, and, therefore, an apotheosis of Chicago. In height in age fifty years, and he is equal to a quart of whisky a day and can run a hundred yards in eleven seconds. He earns his living as a hog buyer and a politician. His head is pear-shaped, with narrow forehead, great rolls of flesh under his chin, hoglike neck and glittering, little, hoglike eyes. Constant association with hogs has made him porcine. From the rooting of the hog he learned the value of kicking an opponent in the abdomen and of "gilling," and from the manner of the hog's feeding the value of "gouging."

"Buck" is creative, and some of the original methods of fighting in vogue in the stock yards district began with him. Pulling an opponent's coat over his head is

ing an opponent's coat over his head is distinctly a McCarthyite method. The coat trick was used on Lammers. McCarthy struck at Lammers first, and Lammers dodged. Then the fight began in earnest, Marquis of Queensberry rules not prevail-

McCarthy's "boys" promptly formed a ring, half a dozen deep, around the two struggling men, and those of the more respectable element at the caucus who tried to part the combatants got something more emphatic than a rebuff from "the boys." Lammers succeeded in getting on top of McCarthy, but it was only for a moment. When "the boys" saw that the fight was in doubt they promptly gave "Buck" their moral support by pulling Lammers's cutaway coat over his head, which "pinioned" his arms and obscured his vision, so that he was completely at the mercy of "Buck," who ran his thumb under his coat and into the sock of Lammers's eye, "He's tearing my eye out," shrieked the struggling Lammers. spectable element at the caucus who tried

"The boys" laughed in reply, and gave Lammers a few more kicks in the abdomen. Lammers a few more kicks in the abdomen. If anybody knows how to gouge out an eye McCarthy knows. Had Lammers been thin and had his eyeballs protruded, "Buck" could easily have taken them home as souvenirs. If he could have nad only three or four more gouges he would have done so, despite any handicap whatsoever. Lammers, maddened by the pain, grew superhumanly strong, and with a mighty effort threw "Buck" to one side, spraag through the ring of "boys" like a blinded bull and struggled to the other end of the room,

vented "Buck," who had gained "second wind," from becoming a murderer, and go Lammers into a cab.

THE BLOODY "BUCK." "Buck's" hand was bloody, and he had two or three scratches on his face. He sat down and received the homage due him from-"the boys." "The boys" had got a fight and that was what they wanted. To have gone back to the stock yards after waiting all day outside without a signal for a "scrap" from their "boss" would have been utter humiliation. The blood streamed out of Lammers's eye. Only a cushion o fat behind the ball had saved his sight. Both eyes are still covered with a com-press. There were more raw places than skin upon his face. Infernal injuries as a result of the kicks in the abdomen were feared. For days his stomach was able to retain only crackers and milk. At last ac-

counts there was hope of his recove saved his eyesight, but possibly his life by acting as a cushion to his abdomen. Lam mers is not a high type of politician, bu he is by no means so bad as McCarthy. "Aw. say," said McCarthy, "I didn't 'gouge' him. I only 'gilled' him. He got me finger in his teet. Den I seen he wanted a fight, an', Bejees, I gin it to him, an' gin it to him hard. I didn't even gouge him a little bit, I only gilled him, an', Bejees, he squealed like a stuck pig, eh, boys? Say, dere's udders." There are two or three small scrate face. He shows two marks on his fingers as evidence of Lammers's teeth; but some people, when not in his presence, are inclined to doubt his veracity, as Lammers

wears false teeth and cannot bite "Buck" says that he has been in one hundred fights, and "the boys" believe it, and that he is equal to one hundred more. Only one out of the hundred was lock. He went into a saloon and put up a bluff to four or five dudes, who were rather drunk. but were minding their own business. The had heard of "Buck," although "Buck" he not heard of them, and they proceeded give him a dose of his own medicine, knocked him down, kicked and dra him out of the saloon, where they piled beer kegs and debris upon him, and finally drove a hack over all. When "the King" emerged from the mess he held out his hand to the leader of the party and said, "Bejees, ye're alright."

At present "Buck" is posing as a Republican. The Republican papers of the city, in double-leaded editorials, demand that he be indicted. Most of the officials, however, seem to feel that they still have some use for their abdomen and eyes, and prefer to be excused.

prefer to be excused.

In the next column to the story of the fight in a Chocago paper are a few lines about a citizen who was knocked down and robbed by highwaymen on one of the principal streets. Chicago is a lively town.

Probably Kiamped.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The police to-day re-ceived from New Castle, Pa., a request for ceived from New Castle, Pa., a request for information regarding the raren's of a child believed to have been kidnaped several years ago and left in that city. The child, a girl then three years old, was taken to New Castle three years ago by W. H. Haswell, who claimed to be at actor. He said the girl was his daughter but the child was richly dressed and refused to call Haswell her father, her clothing being marked "S. S. Winsor." Recently ing being marked "S. S. Winsor." Recent Haswell died and investigation has led the belief that the little girl was stole from wealthy parents somewhere in the



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